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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 's. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending August is, 1888, was as follows. nday, August 12. . nday, August 13. Tuesday, August 14.
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Baturday, August 18.

Average.....

W. J. CONNELL has annexed another county to his instructed list. Sarpy county instructed for him yesterday. which gives him a total of fifty-four votes, or within twenty-eight of the necessary number for a nomination.

THE fact that General Sheridan died comparatively poor is a commentary on the integrity and soldierly spirit of the man. He never sought to enrich himself although the opportunities for so doing were open to him during and after the war.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, who went to England to spoil Mr. William Shakespeare's reputation, is coming back to Minnesota after a vain effort to convert the English to his views. He may have his revenge, however, by going back to ...congress and twisting the British lion's

THE Argentine Republic is doing very well. Over five thousand miles of railroad were built last year and the country attracted an immigration estimated at 200,000 during the same period. Some day the United States will wake up to appreciate what grit and enterprise the Spanish republics possess.

THE request of eastern dailies for full market quotations from Omaha is a straw showing which way the wind is Porkopolis of America of twenty years ago is now compelled to regulate her pork market by the Omaha ticker. The whirligig of time has brought about no more remarkable changes.

THE fast train service is destined to stay after all. The Kansas City business men have been assured by the Chicago & Alton that instead of lengthening the time, as intended by the other Chicago lines, that road proposes to reduce the time of limited trains between Kansas City and Chicago, Such a course will of necessity compel competition, and fast trains to Kansas City insure fast trains to Omaha.

JOE REDMAN is still clamoring to have the city hall built on Jefferson square. Joe hasen't enterprise enough to build a hen coop if somebody made him a present of a five acre lot, but his commands to the city council sound as if he had laid out several millions in brick and mortar in Omaha, and was just holding back his plans for a granite palace on Jefferson square because the council has not acted promptly.

THE beaux and gallants who woo the muse of polite literature have selected a romantic spot for discussing the American copyright law. The Doge's palace at Venice will add to its long list of historical events a gathering of American authors and writers in September. Under the blue Italian skies and the poetic surroundings which have made Venice famous, the American men of letters will gather on the bridge of sighs to bemoan the larceny of their mental offspring.

.OMAHA is still afflicted with a few curs in the manger. The performance of these obstructionists, under the lead of the head of the thrifty firm of We, Us & Co., was a fair sample. Like the three tailors from Tooly street, these loud-mouthed mossbacks protested, as "We, the people," against building the city hall this year. But the patriotic leader of the gang still continues to pile bonds and taxes on Omaha for pavements that will rot out in less than five years. You mustn't issue another dollar of bonds for public improvements in Omaha unless We, Us & Co. have a hand in the pie.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, who occupies the pulpit made famous by Henry Ward Beecher, is as busy as ever with his pen endeavoring to show society where it is out of joint and the way to reform. In a recent paper the reverend gentleman seems to locate the origin of social distemper in the multitude of professional men who profess what they do not teach, or what they have only a vague conception of and hence cannot teach, and in the accumulation of private property. He therefore comes down heavily upon the excess of preachers and lawyers, and at last denies the right in toto of private property. There prove a part of Mr. Abbott's conclusions. Survivors, who have in turn gone to the ships, the sum of five thousand dollars to go right on, because they have done such

Arbitration in New York. The board of arbitration and media-

issued its annual report. Made up with reference to satisfying the labor organizations, the conclusions of the board from an experience of two years have special interest and significance. The services of the board were called into requisition but seldom last year, the number of labor difficulties susceptible of settlement by mediation being much smaller than in the previous year, and the mere question of settlement of wages having been generally determined satisfactorily by the parties themselves without incurring the publicity of an investigation. It is noted by the board, that the chief cause of trouble in New York arose out of the question how far employees shall presume to dictate not only in regard to the wages that they are paid, but also, through their labor organizations, attempt to control the manner in which men shall be hired and dismissed, and to dictate that none shall be employed except those approved by the organizations.

tion of the state of New York has just

The leading labor troubles in New York last year having been on this issue, the board regards the question of such supreme importance that it suggests to the legislature that it should acquaint itself with the difference between contentions for a redress of legitimate labor grievance and for power and control. This is the stage which the labor question has reached in New York, and it is a repetition of the old question of trades unionism in Eugland. involving the proposition whether employers shall hire their work done by men of their own choosing, or whether the men themselves shall form organizations and insist that no men shall be employed until he has become a member. This issue has not been peculiar to New York, but has really become general, and the solution, if it shall ever be effected, will doubtless not be reached without many severe and serious conflicts.

The board speaks very plainly on the important question of whether employers have any public responsibility, and its opinions are so much out of the ordinary line and in advance of the view popularly held as to be worthy of reproduction. The report says: Of what avail is it for the state to possess

and exercise a power of control and regula-

tion over railroad corporations, created for public benefit, and over private persons holding and using their property for public pur poses, if it permits combinations of unauthorized and irresponsible employes of such corporations and persons, or others, to arbitrarily arrest and hold at will the operation of railroads or other properties in the service of the public! The operatives of a rairoud, from engineer down to trackman, are, in the practical relations of their services to persons and property transported, far more important as factors than officers of the corporations, and should be held to due responsibility. Nor would the extension of regulations by law to employes upon railroads work any hardship to them. On the contrary, it would be their guarantee and protection, as well as the guarantee and protection of the corporations and the people. A railroad is a quasi-public highway of the state, subject as much to regulation by the state for the public benefit blowing. Cincinnati, particularly, has and for the protection of the lives of peomade the request for full Omaha quo- ple who travel, and for the transit of the tations of the pork market. The great property carried upon it, as if the state takes service upon the railroad, whether as an agent of the corporation or an operative upon the line, he becomes a quasi-public officer and hence subject to such regulations of law in the discharge of all his duties and the time and manner of his abandonment of them as are appropriate to protect the lives of persons and secure the transit of property carried upon the road. No dispute between these quasi-public officers about the price of labor or any kindred thing should be permitted to jeopardize the lives or interrupt the transportation of property of citizens to whom the use of a railroad daily has become a matter of necessity, as well as convenience, any more than a dispute between the officers of a railroad and other parties about the price of cars, or rails, or ties, or spikes or anything else that enters into the equipment and operation of such a road. The state should lodge somewhere a power, with ample means of law to make it effective, for the speedy settlement of all disputes between the officers of railroad corporations and the operatives of railroad property.

These opinions are not new or singular. Similar views have been expressed in these columns within the past two or three months. But they merit special attention as being exceptional in a public report and as indicating progress in the direction of a rational and sound public opinion regarding the exceedingly important matter discussed. It cannot but be apparent to every thoughtful man that a complete and effective regulation and control of common carriers by the state in the interest of the public cannot be had without subjecting employes of such carriers to a responsibility which will operate to restrain them from acts inimical to the public interests. The view that there must be legislation establishing both the rights and the responsibilities of railroad employes has had a wide and rapid growth within the past year, and the time is not remote when it will crystalize into law. Such legislation, wisely and justly framed, would work no hardship to the employes, but on the contrary, as the New York board says, would be their guarantee and protection, as well as the guarantee and protection of the corporations and the

The Nation's Delinquency.

Some time ago there was published in THE BEE a history of private claims against the government, dating their origin back to the war of the revolution. It was clearly shown by this reord that these claims are founded upon a most sacred obligation of the government, entered into with the patriotic men whose courage and sacrifices established the republic. The ablest men who have sat in congress since the government was founded have acknowledged the obligation and its binding character, yet a century after it was entered into hundreds of claims remain unpaid, and the greatest difficulty is found in securing from congress attention to any of them. Thousands of people who lived in the hope that the government would do them justice have died

grave transmitting the same unpaid claims to their heirs. There are grayhaired men and women who have been seeking what justly belongs to them for the last half century, most of whom will doubtless pass to the undiscovered country without getting their due from the government their ancestors fought and died to create. It is not a record of which the American people can feel proud

Hardly less discreditable to the nation is the course that has been pursued with respect to the French spoliation claims. of which a great deal has been recently said in congress for and against a proposed appropriation to pay a part of them. These claims have figured in the deliberations of almost every congress for eighty years. During the Napoleonic wars the French despoiled American citizens of their property on the high seas and in the ports of France. Our government demanded indemnity of the French government, and the justice of the demand was conceded. By the terms of the convention under which the United States purchased from France the Louisiana territory this government assumed the claims of its citizens against the French government. That part of the treaty which bound the United States to pay fifteen million dollars into the French treasury was strictly observed, but when it became a question of paying American citizens their claims there was an opposition developed which has ever since been strong enough to prevent the payment. There can be no reasonable question as to the justice and validity of the claims. That was established by the government itself and acknowledged by France. The treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, which released France from the payment of these claims and transferred the obligation to the United States, was a complete confession by the two governments of their justice and validity yet they are still unpaid, and even after the court of claims has passed upon a portion of them and found them valid. A proposed appropriation to pay this portion encounters a strong and determined opposition in congress, although the amount involved is not greater than the surplus revenue of the treasury for two or three days. No creditor ever went into court with a clearer case than these claimants, and no debtor ever more solemnly bound himself to pay a certain debt than did these United States to pay the French indemnity.

These cases of national default, if not of absolute dishonesty, are most discreditable to the country, and are well calculated to bring American people the American system into disrepute and contempt. It is no credit to us that we are honest with the outside world knowing the possible consequences of a failure to be, when we are dishonest toward our own people who have no power of compelling justice. The country is rich and prosperous, and every claim of its citizens against it that is shown to be valid should be paid to the last cent.

CANADA is aroused to the necessity of reciprocity with the United States. A party calling itself the Liberals is gradually growing in strength which is openly advocating an unrestricted commercial union. At a recent liberal demonstration held at Toronto the leaders of the party dealt openly with the question in its financial as well as political bearing. It was claimed that Canada's isolation retarded her development, and that the country had not advanced perceptible within the past twenty years. In the Dominion, real estate instead of going up had gone down, and population was on the decrease. Such a condition was not flattering to the future development of the country. There is the danger that it will shrivel up unless efforts are made to expand and quicken its industries. The remedy sought for is, in the opinion of the liberals, an unhampered reciprocal treaty with this country. For that purpose the party hopes to bring into the Canadian parliament a majorty determined to have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Such is the platform it offers to the people. Other issues are set aside and first place is given to this question. With this policy the liberals propose to carry not only the people of the province of Ontario but the whole dominion. There can be but little doubt that a commercial union must be established between the two countries to preserve friendly relations. The present difficulties on the fisheries question now agitating the senate show how impossible it will be for the two nations to live side by side without reciprocity. It may take some years to influence the majority of each country to accept the inevitable, and there will be many difficulties in the way. But eventually the movement for reciprocity which has began so earnestly in Canada will find a responsive chord in America as the commercial relations

between the two countries expand. IT WAS to be expected that President Cleveland would commute the sentence of dismissal against the naval cadets convicted of hazing, to a comparatively light punishment. It is an open secret that while the authorities at West Point and Annapolis outwardly frown upon hazing, it is secretly encouraged. In fact, hazing is part of the discipline of a military school. It is in line with the cunning policy of the Spartans, who encourage their youths to steal, but punished them if they were caught pilfering.

THE National Conservatory of Music of America, which is in the third year of its existence, has issued its prospectus for 1888-9. The main object of the conservatory is the thorough cultivation of the vocal powers of pupils, from the earliest rudiments of voice formation to the fullest development of lyric and dramatic singing, but it is also intended to establish instrumental schools. The education given is free to all who are unable to pay for it, provided their natural abilities justify their admission. To secure to each state not only the chance but the right to be represented in the institution, there has been estatished in

being required to secure such a scholarship The president of the conservatory is Mrs. Jeannette Thurber, to whom the inception of the institution is due, and among the incorporators are August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, Jesse Seligman and William K. Vanderbilt. There is an extensive and able faculty, and the number of pupils already entered for the next year is nearly up to the capacity of the institution. The conservatory merits the heartiest support, and the outlook for it is highly satisfactory.

THE latest reports from the Sioux reservations indicate that the Indians are holding out against signing the Sloux bill and that the prospects of winning them over are decidedly dubious. They will not even affix their x marks to the "red paper" which signifies "no," because they fear it might turn black, which means "Yes," before it reached Washington.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Norfolk News springs this mighty big conundrum on its readers, and then fails to furnish the answer: "One question to be set tled by the next legislature is, will history repeat itself in Nebraska, or will Charles F. Manderson succeed himself as United States

senator! It is a mighty big conundrum." The Madison Reporter is satisfied that "Attorney-General Leese should be his own successor. The corporations are seeking weak and dishonest railroad tools to capture delegations all over the state in order to defeat him. The people should keep an eye on this scheme, also, and watch the men who oper-

Editor Correll's presumptuous candidacy for the nomination for lieutenant governor is thus referred to by the Nebraska City Press: "The Press rather likes Correll personally, but so far as harnessing him with Thaver is concerned, it feels a little dubious. Unless it is misinformed the gentleman from He-

bron is closely allied to railroad interests. Referring to the nomination of Hastings by the Second congressional district democrats, the Schuyler Quill pens the following "This insures James Laird's walk-away, as Hastings is what is known in mathematics as a minus quantity. Had the democracy put up our friend C. D. Casper, of David City, he would have stood some show of an election. The nomination made is a miss-

The Wymore Union believes there was some crooked work done at the recent primary election, and says: "The legislature at the coming session should enact a strict registration law for all cities. If reports are true there were a good many illegal votes cast here last Saturday, It was not right, and the legislature should provide some means for prohibiting such voting."

Such a thing as a "bar'l" is evidently not known in the Second congressional district. Out there they call it a "can," for the Hastings Gazette-Journal, Laire's home organ, says: "The congressional campaign in the Second Nebraska district is ready to be opened as soon as Mr. Laird returns with the can opener. Neither of the other two candidates for congress can be expected to work up much enthusiasm."

"It is said by the politicians," remarks the Knox Center Capital, that "the farmers ought to be poor. They never will vote for their interest. You will see how they will vote this fall. The farmers of Knox county are an intelligent lot of men. They voted right two years ago, and will do the same thing this fall. W. L. Turner stood by the farmers on every question two years ago. Wasn't it better for republicans to vote for a democrat who would do that rather than a republican who would vote with the rail-

The Crete Vidette states some plain truths in a few lines. It says: "There may be several political parties in Nebraska, but there is but one question at issue and that is, shall the railroads control the legislature and state officers! The sooner the people drop the misnomer of republican, democrat or prohibitionist, and unite their forces in downing the railroad party, composed of Marquette republicans, Tobe Castor democrats and Church Howe prohibitionists, the better it will be for the present and coming generations."

The Grand Island Independent refers to Spy Russell's candidacy for lieutenant governor in the following language: "Russell in the last legislature did good service for the railroads, betraying Van Wyck, whom he had promised to support. His Colfax constituents, whose confidence he has lost, cer tainly would not send him back to the legis. lature. Therefore the railroads, and their man Gere, propose to promote him to the lieutenant governorship, that he as presiding officer of the senate may have a better chance than before of assisting them effectually."

This is the way the Garfield County Quaver states the situation: "The railroads will make a strenuous effort to capture the state board of transportation in the republican convention the 23d of this month. This board is composed of attorney general, auditor, treasurer and commissioner of public lands and buildings, and they will try to capture a majority of those officers. If they succeed our railroad law is entirely worthless; if they fail, our railroad law is as good as we need The republican party should see that men who are solid on the transportation question are nominated."

Here is a little advice from the Columbus Journal which the papers mentioned will probably not heed, although it is good: "The Omaha Republican and the Lincoln Journal ought to know by this time that the anti-monopoly element of the republican party in Nebraska is growing and will make itself strongly felt one of these days. They have been doing their level best the past few years to keep the wheels of political progress moving in the right direction, and if such papers as the Omaha Republican and Lincoln Journal will lay aside their predjudices against the prevailing sentiment, the councils of the party will be more in accord with the tendency of the times."

This is the kind of man the Sloux City Sun wants in the next legislature from Dakota county. "A man instead of a stick; a man who has business sense; a man who will go for something besides ease; a man who knows good laws from bad ones; a man who knows enough to frame his bills and papers without calling to his aid Cheap John attorneys; a man who will win and keep the respect of those about him, and one who will act creditably alike for himself and for those whose representative he goes to be. No superanuated old duffer will do. A pompous swagger and a wise leer will not do. These accomplishments answered five or six years ago, but they will not go down in this good fall of 1888. There is work to be done at Lincoln the coming winter, hard and earnest work. The man who goes must take off

his coat and be about it!" Says the Stromsburg Headlight: "Brad Slaughter, member of the Nance county board of supervisors, got a resolution passed by that body to have himself and a few friends investigated, whereupon the Fullerton Post points out a line of investigation that is truly refreshing. The board has admitted, according to reports, that they knew

things before. In other words the law and the public be d-d, when the old machine wants to grind its axe, The people of Merrick county would not listen to the appeals of honest men, but stood by the ring thieves Now they stand appalled at a \$40,000 shortage in the treasurer's accounts. Every man who helped to brow beat those who called for justice should be made to pay his share of the stolen money. The Nance county men who are engineering this state of things should be held financially and morally for the deviltry going on there; and the same when there will be a ground heave in some other county not far away. The mills of the gods

grind slow, but they grind all the same."

The Cedar County Nonpared warns the people that there is "a move on foot in this state among the railroad corporations and their lickspittles to elect men to the legislature this fall who may be depended upon or can be bribed or bulldozed into voting for that monopoly henchman, John M. Thurston, the head attorney and political wire puller for the Union Pacific railroad corporation, the road which is delinquent in the payment of millions of dollars to the government, to the senate of the United States. This Thurston has been putting himself for ward, and so far has succeeded in putting himself at the head of the republican leagues of this state, and in being appointed temporary chairman of the republican national convention. These are but preliminary steps, and he has succeeded so well that his party will go on and land him in the senate of the United States if the people are not extremely careful. The people must be more diligent than ever before-attend all precinct caucuses, county and district conventions, and yield not one inch of vantage ground to the monopolistic host. The people must rise in their might and fight-fight for their freedom, before it is everlastingly too late." The false statements about Attorney General Leese not receiving the support of his

own county for renomination are thus refuted by the Seward Reporter: "In the relentiess war which is being waged upon Attorney General Leese by the railroads and their followers, nothing is neglected that promises to give assistance, and no agency is too low, no method too disreputable, for these men to make use of. One of their latest schemes is to say that Seward county is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Leese, and that the Saward county delegation in the state convention will be against him. In an adjoining county this was recently told, and the name of a gentleman who stands high in this county was given as the man who would see to it that the delegation was against Leese. We unhesitatingly denounce this whole statement as false from beginning to end. The people of Saward county are a unit in favor of Mr. Leese's renomination, and he will receive a tremendous vote at the polls. Moreover the gentleman who was reported as against Mr. Leese is one of his warmest friends and supporters, and if a fight were to be made on him in this county, would take off his coat and work for him. There is no power in Nebraska that could turn Seward county against Mr. Leese, and they will send a fighting delegation for him to the state convention. Moreover, his enemies may rest as sured that the republican masses of Nebraska will see that he is nominated." The Grand Island Independent is sure of

the success of the national ticket in Nebraska and that no effort will be needed to to swing the state into the Harrison and Morton column on the issues set forth in the republican platform. But it says: "Entirely different from our national issue is the issue of our state campaign. Our state and county elections have no influence on national politics, except in the point of a United States senatorial election, for which in Nebraska a republican victory is as much se cured as in the presidential election. In all other respects our Nebraska elections depend on the railroad issue. In the elections of state officers and members of the legislature and constion to be decided is whether the people or the railroad magnates shall rule the state of Nebrasko. Our state officers are of immensely greater importance than in former times, because now they nearly all belong to the board of transportation, whose duty it is to protect the people against railway robbery, while some of them belong also to the board of equalization. which has to fix the tax rate for the rail roads. The railroads during the whole year have made a number of strong efforts to become entirely independent of the authority of the state of Nebraska, and to defeat the action of the board of transportation whenthis board dutifully acted

defense of the people of Nebraska. And they also for a long time have made their preparations, to capture in this fall's elections the state offices and the legislature, so that they may own the boards of equalization and transportation, prevent all wholesome legislation and elect a railroad man to the United States senate. For this purpose most all the so-called 'republican' clubs have been taken possession of by them, and placed under the command of their trusted 'oil room' pay masters. And their attorneys agents are assiduously working with all their usual tricks in caucuses and primaries to fix the elections, so that railroad tools may be sent to Lincoln to do their railroad masters' bidding. That men appointed as delegates to the conventions by an insignificant min ority of railroad men, will make sensible nominations cannot be expected. They probably will do what they were appointed for, which means, they will nominate reliable railroad tools, and the result will be a repubhean defeat. If the republicans place themselves on the railroad side against the people's liberty, they deserve defeat, and will get it."

The Disappointed. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

There are songs enough for the hero Who dwells on the height of fame; I sing for the disappointed— For those who missed their aim.

sing with a tearful cadence For one who stands in the dark, And knows that his last, best arrow Has bounded back from the mark.

sing for the breathless runner, The eager, anxious soul, Who falls, with his strength exhausted Almost in sight of the goal. For the hearts that break in silence

There are songs enough for the lovers Who share love's tender pain; I sing for the one whose passion Is given all in vain.

For those whose spirit comrades This minor strain to-day. And I know the solar system

With a sorrow all unknown, For those who need companions,

Yet walk their ways alone.

Must somewhere keep in space Who barely lost the race. For the pain would be imperfect Unless it held some sphere That paid for the toil and talent

And love that are wasted here. PROMINENT PERSONS.

Commodore W. S. Schley, United States navy, is lying ill at his home in Washington from overwork. Sheridan's illness lasted eighty-five days, Garfield's seventy-nine, Grant's and Arthur's

about twelve months. M. Rochefort has been fined 6,000 francs for libel on M. Jules Ferry. A duel would have been cheaper and the danger slight. McClellan's grave in Riverside cemetery,

Trenton, still has no m nument. A commit-tee, however, is hastening to provide for one.

William Blakle, the w !!-known writer or athletics, has become a number of the White Cross army, so it is reported, and addresses gatherings of young met in Boston con stantly.

Mary Anderson, who is now in London, finds boating on the Thame a great relaxa-tion after hard theatrical wirk. She will row for miles at a stretch, and is as fresh at the finish as at the start, an admirer reports
John Swinton has had an advertion for cataract successfully perform | upon his right eye at a New York eye at i ear infirupon his mary, and will see again after a wing been totally blind for some weeks.

Jay Gould was reading the "Qu or and the Dead" for recreation. He was ask of if it en-tertained him. He said: "Tolern of It is a curious study of a morbid mental condition in a woman. The features which I suppose have popularized it are disagreeable. | don't know when I have read a novel before. My doctor told me to try fiction and let thoughtful books alone. So I am obeying. Sheridan's Franco-Prussian war article of

the November Scribner will be called "Fro-Gravelotte to Sedan." Sheridan was wi-

Bismarck when the great statesman sprung from his carriage with a pistol in each hand and cleared the streets of the village of Garge. He was also with him when he dis-mounted abreast of the carriage of the de feated Napoleon. Sheridan's description is very interesting and graphic. He says Bis-marck saluted the emperor "in a quick, brusque way which seemed to startle him. Abram Stevens Hewitt is sixty-six years of age. He was born in Haverstraw, the brick-making town of Rocklank county, New brick-making town of Rocklank county, New York, on July 31, 1822. He graduated from Columbia college forty-six years ago, and did not become active in politics until he was fifty years of age. He then entered Tam-many hall in the wake of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Cooper and others who desired to reform the methods of the Wigwam, till then dominated by William M. Tweed and his associates. associates.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

King Christian, of Denmark, has started Prince Alfred, of Salm Reifferscheidt

ck, formerly imperial court marshal, is The household expenses of the sultan of

Turkey amount to \$41,000,000 a year. He keeps too many nired girls. King Milan of Servia, is a most despicable reature. Some years ago he went to Vienna

for a brief stay, and on the first night of his visit he lost £21,000 at the Nobles' club. Prince Bernard William George Herman, duke of Saxe Weimar, a fine looking bach elor, is expected soon to delight the hearts seeking conquests in the Catskillis.

The king of the Sandwich Islands is in trouble. The legislative assembly has abolished his navy in spite of the official veto and reduced his army to about sixty men and a brass band.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who has re-turned to Paris, writes to a Washington friend that he was delighted with his visit to this country, and that he will long remem ber "the courtesy of Mr. G. Cleveland."

Emperor William has directed that commission charged by his father with the erection of a cathedral in Berlin proceed at once with its labors. The edifice is to oc cupy a site between the royal palace and the According to London Truth, the mother

of Germany's new empress would have married in 1853 the Emperor Nepoleon III, but for the opposition of Queen Victoria and the prince consort, to whom as princes of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, she was closely On the day before the departure of the late Emperor Frederick from Charlotten-burg, he ordered four gigantic statues of sandstone for the hall of the Royal Schloss

in Berlin. They are to represent Jurisprud-ence. Strategy, Natural Science and States manship. Queen Victoria is cleared of the charge that plain English bread is not good enough for her taste. It has been reported that she ate only Turm rolls of the kind called Gressini, but London Truth says this is all non-sense, and declares that brown and white bread are made every day for her use; and she is exceedingly fond of oatcakes and

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

William Shakespeare is a London theatre nanaged in the year of grace 1888. Edwin Booth has been steam yachting along the New England coast for a fort-

Maggie Mitchell will make "Ray" the principal feature of her repertoire next Denman Thompson and Frank McKee

have bought the new comic opera Pasha." Those who have waltzed to his music will

be surprised to learn that Isaac Strauss was Adelina Patti's share in the profits of her South American tour amounts to over 300,000 francs. She will return to Rio next year, as it is too profitable a field to be left untilled.

Mr. Gustav Hinrichs is going to offer a liberal sum of money for an original American grand opera suitable for production by his new American opera company. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett begin

their second tour in the west about the mid dle of September. The supporting company will be about the same as last season Signor Del Puente was lately stabbed in

garden by Signor Reszke, who played the lover hero to Del Puente's Valentin Daniel Sully's new play has been named "Con Conroy and Company." It will be produced for the first time at the Bush Street theatre, San Francisco, in November.

"A Love Story," the new play which Mrs will begin at Kansas City, October 15. Now comes Marietta Zanfretta with

\$10,000 challenge to "down" Blondin as a rope-walker. Miss Zanfretta is only fifty-six years old, while Blondin reverses the figures The sopranos of the Boston Ideal oper-

company next season will be Miss Zelie de Lussan and Miss Pauline L'Allemand. Both these artists are in Europe, but are expected home in September.

At a concert given by Fisher, a double-bass player, in Vienna, recently, the audience were struck by the peculiar tone of his in strument, which rescribed that of a violon It appears that this result was obtained from the employment of harp strings. instead of the ordinary strings used for the double bass. The critics comment disap-provingly upon what they term "this fantasinnovation."

It is announced on very good authority that Marie Van Zandt will make a tour of the United States and Mexico during the season of 1889-90. It has not yet been definitely set tled under whose management the young prima donna will appear, although negotia tions are at present under way with severa tions are at present under way with several opera managers of prominence. Miss Van Zandt will sing in November and December next at Lisbon, after which she will fill an engagement of twenty-five nights in St. Petersburg and Moscow, returning to London for the spring season, Miss Van Zandt's voice is said by those who have recently heard her sing to have acquired a marvellous richness of quality and to have gained greatly richness of quality and to have gained greatly

DManager Aronson, who has secured the Sullivan opera, announces that from Sep-tember 17 to November 10 "Oolah" will be presented at the Casino, New York, and on November 12, simultaneously with the production in Loadon, the new opera will be put on. The period of the opera will be the time of Gustave Wasa and the revolt of Dolekarlians and miners of Falun. The first scene will be in the harbor of Hammerfest, on the northern coast of Norway, with the glaciers and Dorlekarlian Alps in the distance. The picturesqueness of the scene will be en-hanced by the costumes of the Norwegian peasant and sallors. The folk songs are of especial beauty, and the libretto of Gilbert is sparkling with northern wit, it is said. The second act is laid in the aula of the great second act is laid in the aula of the great Swedish Upsala university. There is a double chorus of students and Falun miners, with their daughters, and selos of Eddas, the prima dona. There will be seventy people in the chorus and eleven principals. Sullivan got his ideas for the opera while a co-pupil of the Swede August Soedermann and the Dane Neits W. Gade, at Leipsic, under Mascheles and Dr. Rietz. The cast and name of the opera have not yet been and name of the opera have not yet been made public.

THE BEE SCRAP BOOK

Morganatic Marriages

When the left hand is given justend of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stion lated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or innerit the possess ans of the former, the children are legitimate Such marriages are contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. L of England was thus married and later the king of Denmark to the countess of Danner, August 7, 1850.

Quinine.

Peruvian bark, from which quinting is made was called in early times "Jesuit bark," "fever wood," and "kina" by the na-tions of Peru. It is said to have been uscovered by the Jesuits, about 1535. Its virtues were not generally known until 1623, when it cured of fever the countess of Clu-chon, wife of the viceroy of Peru. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver. and was introduced into France in 1649. It came into general use in 1680, and Sir Hans Sloane introduced it into England in 1700.

Leather.

Was very early known in Egypt and cee, and the thougs of manufactured hales were used for ropes, harness, etc., by all a cient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330, B. C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburg, fired three times, and found to answer, October 23, 1778.

Leap Year.

Leap year, or bissextile, organized with the astronomers of Julius Casar, 45 H. C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days, six hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one versal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 268 days. The day thus added was called atercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February the sixth of the calends, which was reckened twice, hence called bissextile, or twice sixth. This added day with us is February 29

Major Andre's Papers. "Where are the papers found in Andre's

stocking!" They may be seen at the state library of New York, in Albany. They are framed under glass and hang upon the wali, This library contains many articles of great interest to the antiquarian. He may see the original "Emancipation Proclamation" as it left Mr. Lincoln's hand. Upon the floor may be seen one of the links of the great chain which was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point to prevent vessels passing up stream. This link is part of the chain taken down by Benedict Arnold. In a glass case standing upon a table may be seen the instruments used by George Washington when he was a surveyor.

Death of Col. Baume. Col. Baume, who commanded the British forces at the battle of Bennington, was mortally wounded and died next day. He was carried to a small building standing near the river, about one mile east of the battlefield. where he died. The writer has often seen the building and visited the interior several times. Where Col. Baume was buried no times. Where Col. Baume was buried no one can tell, but it has ever been a tradition that he was buried somewhere near the river. His sword and several pieces of his camp equipage are in the possession of George W. Robinson, Esq., of Bennington, Vt. For some years past they have been in Boston upon exhibition.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

A girl can't climb a barbed-wire fence Or slide off from a load of hay, But she can ride a bicycle easy enough, 'Cause her bicycle's built that way. Now is the time to conciliate the girl's father or make friends with the dog.

A Chicago woman recently registered in a hotel register: "Mrs. Blank, knee Blink." "Caress" is the name of a new postoffice in West Virginia. It may yet rival Kissimmee, Fia., as a popular resort. Old Mortality and "Old Humidity" are al-

ready making each other's acquaintance and find they are twin brothers. "Winery" is a word gaining popularity in the west. We may yet have "milkery," "whiskeyry" and even "talkery." The last

would, of course, apply to congress. A cynical man says that there are two oc-One is when the gas company pays its water bill; the other is when the water company

pays its gas bill. Emperor William is a firm believer in kissing, and saluted nearly everybody on his journey in this friendly style. He and Tecumseh Sherman should form a kissing

syndicate and tour the world. One of the meanest men on record was a Missourian who had a personal grudge Missourian who had a personal grudge against his neighbor, the coroner, and com-

mitted suicide when the latter was away from home on a two weeks' visit. Boston School Teacher- Now, children, can you tell me the name of the English nobleman who did great services to humanity, and whom we all ought to remember here in Boston! Children-Marquis of Queensberry. As a literary centre Chicago now outranks Boston. The fact seems to be chiefly estab-lished that a judicious mixture of pork with

beans makes a diet more conducive to the

rowth and development of literary culture than beans alone. John L. Sullivan is training at Nantasket beach, near Boston. His voice is improving It is already heard throughout the land, and there is something of the to it. The next man he meets in the ring he

threatens to death. "Absalom," remarked Mrs. Rambo, "didn't I hear you say a little while ago that you had been out with Russian, the Growler?" Who is he Absalom?' "He is a foreigner from St. Petersburg," said Mr. Rambo, whose face was hidden behind a newspaper, "his real name, I think, is Badwiski.

They were going to Saratoga the next day, and she donned her new suit to show her papa how sweet she looked in it. The eld "Beautiful, my dear, kind of a suit do you man was enthusiastic. beautiful. Now, what kind of a suit do you call that?" "Papa," she said, as she shyly fingered a button of his coat, "that's a business suit.

SINGULARITIES.

During a heavy rain storm at Seymour Ind., last week, a telegram asserts, "A large number of fish of a variety unknown there, some of them foer inches in length," fell in that neighborhood. There are two sunflower stalks of natural

growth at Rochelle, Fla., one of which has 1,000 and the other 1,136 blooms and buds. The stalks are about ten feet high, with branches reaching out about six feet. John Hampton, of Quitman, Ga., raised in

his orchard twin LeConte pears. There are two distinct pears growing tandem; that is to say, one is growing from the terminus of the other. Pieces of the bloom are plainly visible on the first pear.

Peter Johnson, a farm hand living near York, died recently of perforation of the stomach. A post mortein examination re-vealed the fact that the liver, bladder, stomach and intestines were involved in one cancerous mass, and it was almost a miracle that the man had lived so long.

In Macon, Ga., a young man, while practicing on the horizontal bar in the armory there, fell, was taken up insensible and carried home. Next morning he was all right again; but the strange part of it is that he has lost all memory of what had occurred for twelve hours before and after his fall.

Some three months ago the water in Georgia well, some forty feet deep, began to roar and boil in a mest alarming manner, and a few weeks later the performance was repeated' so the owner concluded to clean it out and find the trouble. He did—and didn't—for when the bottom was reached there was nothing there, and the well and the mystery are to-day as deep as ever.

Joseph Richards, fourteen years old, was driving a mule in the Murray shaft at Wilkesbarre, Pa. A train of five loaded cars ran away and struck the boy with such force that his head was driven entirely through the mule's abdomen. His shoulder was broken and he was otherwise injured. The horrified miners tried to extricate the boy and found The boy revived somewhat, though his skull is fractured and he will probably die. The mule died almost immediately after the accident.

Miss Margaret Mather arrived from Eu rope. She will begin her season in Newark in September.